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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Letter dated 11 January 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

I have the honour to submit herewith the national report of the Republic of Tajikistan in accordance with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

As a part of the global anti-terrorist coalition, the Republic of Tajikistan is making a substantial contribution to the fight against international terrorism. The Government of Tajikistan is taking specific steps to strengthen regional and international security.

The Republic of Tajikistan has ratified all 12 universal anti-terrorist conventions.

Tajikistan supports Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on counteracting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and preventing them from falling into the hands on non-State actors.

(*Signed*) Rashid **Alimov**
Ambassador

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Annex to the letter dated 11 January 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report of the Republic of Tajikistan on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

1. The commitment to a policy of disarmament and prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) is one of the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan.

As one of the victims of international terrorism, Tajikistan is taking the necessary measures to comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), including establishing cooperation with a number of neighbouring States.

Tajikistan affirms that it does not produce, develop or use weapons of mass destruction and has no intention to produce, develop or use them.

The Government of Tajikistan also affirms that it refrains from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

Tajikistan has always been constructively involved in multilateral negotiations to strengthen the non-proliferation regime and promote disarmament in the area of weapons of mass destruction in all their aspects and firmly states its commitment to the international efforts taken in that field.

Legislative measures

2. Tajikistan has ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction in 1993; the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1998; and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Agreement for the Application of Safeguards pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Additional Protocol to the Agreement in 2004. The Republic of Tajikistan has been a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material since 1996 and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction since 2004.

National legislative measures

3. In accordance with article 10 of its Constitution and article 4 of the Act of the Republic of Tajikistan on international treaties to which the Republic of Tajikistan is a party, international treaties recognized by Tajikistan are an integral part of its legal system. In the event of any inconsistency between laws of the Republic and recognized international legal instruments, the provisions of the international treaty apply.

4. The legal basis of the export control system of Tajikistan is now being developed. The main regulatory and legislative acts on the non-proliferation of

weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery are the Act of the Republic of Tajikistan on State control over the export of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods of 13 December 1997 and the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the approval of the regulations for the procedure for monitoring the export from the Republic of Tajikistan of chemicals, equipment and technology which have peaceful purposes but can be used to create chemical weapons, of 12 January 1996.

International cooperation

7. In addition to having the aforementioned legislation, Tajikistan is actively involved in various existing multilateral mechanisms adding to its efforts to combat any possible proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

As a State member of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), Tajikistan advocates strengthening existing international mechanisms and regimes for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and fully supports the CSTO statement on policy matters in the area of non-proliferation of 12 November 2004.

In addition, the Republic of Tajikistan is a party to the following international treaties: the Agreement of the Commonwealth of Independent States on coordination on issues related to the export control of raw materials, materials, equipment, technology and services that may be used for the creation of weapons of mass destruction or missile delivery systems of 26 June 1992 and the Agreement on export control procedures of States members of the Eurasian Economic Community of 28 October 2003.

Cooperation with international organizations

9. As a State party to NPT, the Chemical Weapons Convention and CTBT, Tajikistan closely cooperates with international institutions and organizations such as IAEA, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

10. Tajikistan expresses its complete readiness for dialogue and cooperation in the area of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and the adoption of joint measures to prevent illegal trafficking in them.

Tajikistan will continue to make vigorous efforts to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).